UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21909
26 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER GROUP IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Report of the Secretary-General

1. On 4 May 1990, the Security Council adopted resolution 654 (1990), the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

"1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General contained in document S/21274 and addendum 1;

"2. Decides to extend, under its authority, the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) as defined in resolutions 644 (1989), 650 (1990) and 653 (1990), for a further period of six months, that is until 7 November 1990, on the understanding as expressed by the Secretary-General in his report (S/21274), that ONUCA's tasks of monitoring the cease-fire and separation of forces in Nicaragua and demobilizing members of the Nicaraguan resistance will lapse with the completion of the demobilization process not later than 10 June 1990, and bearing in mind the need to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources;

"3. Welcomes the efforts of the Secretary-General to promote the achievement of a negotiated political solution to the conflict in El Salvador;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments and to report on all aspects of ONUCA's operations before the expiry of the current mandate period and in particular to report to the Council not later than 10 June concerning the completion of the demobilization process."

2. I reported to the Security Council on ONUCA's performance of its tasks of monitoring the cease-fire and separation of forces in Nicaragua and demobilizing the members of the Nicaraguan resistance in my reports of 4 June 1990 (S/21341), 8 June 1990 (S/21349) and 29 June 1990 (S/21379). Some residual activities undertaken by ONUCA in this connection are described in paragraph 10 below.

best copy available

3. The present report, which is submitted in response to the request made by the Security Council in paragraph 4 of its resolution 654 (1990), contains an account of ONUCA's operations during the period 7 May to 26 October 1990. It also contains my recommendations on the future of ONUCA, which take into account the experience gained in the implementation of its mandate up to the present time.

Command, composition and deployment

4. The command of ONUCA continues to be exercised by the Chief Military Observer, Major-General Agustín Quesada Gómez (Spain).

5. As of October 1990, the military strength of ONUCA was 413, made up as follows:

United Nations military observers	
Brazil	21
Canada	45
Colombia	12
Ecuador	21
India	21
Ireland	31
Spain	59
Sweden	21
Venezuela	23
Subtotal	254
Naval squadron	
Argentina	29
Air unit	
Canada	130
Total	413

In addition to the above, five civilian medical officers, five medical assistants and four pilots provided by Germany are currently assisting ONUCA in its mission.

6. A squadron of four fast patrol boats (FPBs) provided by the Government of Argentina began operating in the Gulf of Fonseca on 29 June 1990. The squadron and its crew of 29 Argentine naval officers and men are based at the naval verification centre (NVC) established by ONUCA at San Lorenzo (Honduras). The NVC is staffed by nine military observers who carry out patrols in and around the Gulf on board the FPBs. Since the NVC and the FPB squadron are operating in the territorial waters of three countries, namely El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, it is independent of Observer Group Honduras and comes under the direct command of the Chief Military Observer.

7. Ninety international and 93 locally recruited civilian staff members are serving with ONUCA. In addition, there are 12 civilian aircrew and maintenance personnel for four helicopters chartered from a commercial firm.

8. As indicated in my report of 27 April 1990 (S/21274), ONUCA's deployment as of that date consisted of a headquarters at Tegucigalpa, liaison offices at each of the five capitals, 13 verification centres and three operational patrol posts. The number of verification centres now stands at 18. The number of operational patrol posts has remained unchanged, although two are now in different locations.

9. The table below, and the annexed map, show the deployment of ONUCA as of late October 1990.

	Liaison offices	Verification centres	Operational posts
Costa Rica	San José	San José El Platanar	
El Salvador	San Salvador	San Salvador San Miguel	
Guatemala	Guatemala City	Guatemala City Esquipulas Cuilapa Jutiapa	
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Tegucigalpa Choluteca Danlí Sta. Rosa de Copán La Esperanza San Lorenzo	Las Trojes Guarita
Nicaragua	Managua	Managua Estelí Ocotal Chinandega	Potosí

Operations

10. As indicated in paragraph 2 above and as I informed the Security Council in my report of 29 June 1990 (S/21379), the demobilization of the Nicaraguan Resistance, which had commenced at La Kiatara, Honduras, on 16 April 1990, was essentially completed on 28 June 1990. Even though all the "security zones" established for the purpose of demobilization were closed down by that date, individuals and small groups belonging to the Nicaraguan Resistance continued for some days to present

READEX FICHE

themselves to be demobilized at locations where ONUCA observers were present. Thus, between 29 June and 6 July 1990, an additional 510 members of the Nicaraguan Resistance were demobilized and 282 additional weapons were handed over for destruction. After ONUCA ceased its involvement in the demobilization process, the Government of Nicaragua assumed responsibility for the demobilization of any remaining members of the Nicaraguan Resistance, while the International Support and Verification Commission (CIAV) continued to handle the civilian aspects of the process.

11. The tables in annexes I, II and III contain corrected and final figures for, respectively, the members of the Nicaraguan Resistance demobilized by ONUCA in Honduras, those similarly demobilized in Nicaragua and weapons handed over to ONUCA in each of the two countries.

12. As members of the Security Council will recall, a Venezuelan infantry battalion was temporarily attached to ONUCA, under arrangements approved by the Council in its resolution 653 (1990) of 20 April 1990, to handle the additional operational responsibilities falling on ONUCA as a result of its role in the demobilization of the members of the Nicaraguan Resistance. These responsibilities included taking delivery of the weapons, matériel and military equipment handed over to ONUCA by the members of the Nicaraguan Resistance and the subsequent destruction of those items. They also included the provision of security inside the "security zones" established for the purpose of the demobilization. Having successfully completed its tasks, the Venezuelan battalion was repatriated to Venezuela during the period 19 June-4 July 1990.

13. The demobilization operation required substantial changes in the deployment of ONUCA's military observers from the middle of April until the end of June 1990. During the peak period of the operation, some 122 observers, or 48 per cent of a total strength of 255 observers, were deployed in Nicaragua to perform tasks connected with the demobilization. Regular patrolling and other activities relating to ONUCA's original mandate had to be significantly reduced during this period as a consequence of this temporary redeployment of manpower to Nicaragua.

14. Following the completion of the demobilization, it was decided, after consultation with the Government of Nicaragua, that ONUCA would continue, as a temporary measure, to maintain a presence in those areas in which large numbers of demobilized members of the Nicaraguan Resistance and their dependants were being resettled, so as to help to encourage a sense of security and confidence among the population. Temporary verification centres were accordingly established at Matagalpa, Juigalpa and Puerto Cabezas in the first half of July. As envisaged from the outset, however, these centres were gradually phased out during September and all had been closed by 15 October. As another confidence-building measure, ONUCA has monitored the repatriation of relatives of former members of the Nicaraguan Resistance from Honduras to Nicaragua under CIAV auspices.

15. The majority of those ONUCA observers who had been temporarily assigned to Nicaragua have now returned to existing verification centres or to new ones that have been established in the mission area in line with the general concept of phase IV, as described in my report of 11 October 1989 to the Council (S/20895, para. 23). As shown in the table in paragraph 9 above, however, the Chief Military

Observer has decided, on the basis of further reconnaissance and taking into account changing political realities in the mission area, that some of the locations originally intended for the verification centres should be revised.

16. During July the Observer Groups in the five countries, having been largely restored to their planned strength following the demobilization of the members of the Nicaraguan Resistance, were again able to concentrate their efforts on ONUCA's original mandate, which requires them to patrol areas where violations of the Esquipulas II security undertakings (see S/19085, annex) seem most likely to occur. Patrolling is again being carried out, on a daily basis, by land, air and sea as well as, occasionally, by river. During the last six months patrols by land vehicles have covered some 458,300 km, while patrolling by helicopter has totalled some 570 flying hours. Since it became operational on 29 June 1990, the naval unit at San Lorenzo has carried out 1,180 hours of patrolling. In spite of such intensive patrolling, however, no violations of the Esquipulas II security undertakings were detected by the military observers of ONUCA. In this connection, the difficult geographic and climatic conditions, which for a while seriously curtailed flying hours and rendered most secondary roads impassable, continued to have a negative impact on ONUCA's ability to carry out its mandate.

17. During the period covered by the present report, ONUCA was informed of one complaint concerning alleged violations of the Esquipulas II Agreement. On 23 October 1990, ONUCA personnel in Managua were told by senior Nicaraguan officials that they had received a complaint from the Government of El Salvador that at three locations near Managua there were radio transmitters which were used by the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) to send coded and uncoded messages to El Salvador. The Nicaraguan authorities asked ONUCA to be present at their investigation of this complaint. In accordance with its mandate, ONUCA accompanied Nicaraguan security personnel when they searched the locations complained about, in order to verify the Nicaraguan Government's compliance with its obligations under the Esquipulas II Agreement. No transmitters were found at any of the three locations.

18. In addition, on one occasion ONUCA was informed by the Honduran authorities that, on 29 August 1990, at a crossing point on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border, the Honduran army had seized an illegal shipment of weapons and ammunition. ONUCA received the full co-operation of the Honduran Government and was given access to the results of its investigation.

19. From its base in San Lorenzo, Honduras, the NVC carries out daily patrols of the Gulf of Fonseca and its approaches in the Pacific Ocean. The observations made are recorded and entered into a data base which ONUCA is building up in order to establish patterns of traffic and identify any deviations from such traffic which might be of relevance to its mandate. The FPBs have also made liaison visits to the naval bases maintained in or near the Gulf by the three littoral countries.

20. In order to provide additional air support during the demobilization in Nicaragua, the strength of ONUCA's air wing was increased during this period by four medium helicopters, which were chartered from a commercial firm. This raised the total strength of the air wing to 1 fixed-wing aircraft and 16 helicopters.

While demobilization was in progress, eight of ONUCA's helicopters operated as a separate detachment in Managua. At the end of June the air wing returned to its previous strength of 1 fixed-wing aircraft and 12 helicopters. Over the past six months the fixed-wing aircraft has flown a total of some 845 hours (including one medical evacuation to Miami and another to Panama City), while the helicopters have logged approximately 5,230 flying hours. On 27 June 1990, ONUCA personnel were able to render immediate assistance when two helicopters of the Nicaraguan air force collided at San Pedro de Lovago at the end of a ceremony marking the demobilization of the leaders of the Nicaraguan Resistance. Several members of the helicopter crews and passengers who sustained injuries as a result of the collision were evacuated in ONUCA helicopters.

21. In order to meet additional requirements during the demobilization of the Nicaraguan Resistance, the medical unit of ONUCA was strengthened by the temporary addition of three doctors and three medical assistants. During this period most of the medical unit's efforts were focused on the provision of essential services in the "security zones", where medical and sanitary conditions were frequently unsatisfactory. Apart from the treatment of the routine and emergency medical problems of ONUCA personnel, the unit's activities covered preventive medicine, vaccinations and the establishment of an emergency evacuation system. The unit also co-operated with the Honduran health authorities in a vaccination campaign in inaccessible rural areas and in a feeding project for Honduran children.

Relations with the parties

22. ONUCA has continued to receive excellent co-operation from the Governments of the five host countries. I am happy to be able to inform the Security Council that all five Governments have now accepted, with minor amendments, the proposals that I made in November 1989 concerning the status of ONUCA in each of the five countries.

Financial aspects

23. By its resolution 44/44 of 7 December 1989, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for ONUCA at a rate not to exceed $4,524,100 gross ($4,389,500 net) per month for the 12-month period beginning 7 May 1990, should the Security Council decide to continue the Group beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 644 (1989). By its resolution 654 (1990) of 4 May 1990, the Security Council extended the mandate of ONUCA to 7 November 1990. Should the Council decide to extend ONUCA beyond its current mandate period, the costs to the United Nations for maintaining ONUCA during a six-month extension period would be within the commitment authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 44/44, assuming continuance of the Group's existing strength and responsibilities.

24. At the beginning of October 1990, unpaid assessed contributions to the ONUCA Special Account for the mandate periods ending 7 November 1990 amounted to $5.7 million.

Observations

25. The early part of the mandate period, which is about to end, was dominated by ONUCA's role in the demobilization of the members of the Nicaraguan Resistance. After a difficult start in April and May, that operation was successfully concluded by the end of June and marked an important step forward in the process of national reconciliation in Nicaragua. This success illustrated the varied role that ONUCA can play in advancing the Central American peace process, provided always that it has the backing of the Security Council and receives the co-operation of all the parties concerned.

26. ONUCA has now reverted to its original mandate. The nature of that mandate has become more widely understood in the region. It is to verify compliance by the five Central American Governments with the security undertakings each of them gave the others in the Esquipulas II Agreement, namely to cease aid to irregular forces and insurgent movements operating in the region and to prevent the use of its territory for attacks on other States. ONUCA's role is thus one of verification. It does not have the authority or the capacity to prevent by physical means either the movement of armed persons or warlike material across borders or other violations of the security undertakings in the Esquipulas II Agreement. These are tasks that fall within the competence of the security forces of the Governments concerned.

27. It was originally thought that ONUCA might have some capacity to detect violations of the security undertakings, which it could then take up with the Government or Governments concerned. In practice, however, it quickly became clear that ONUCA's detective capacity is very limited. This is partly because of the nature of the terrain, climatic conditions and similar factors. But it is mainly due to the fact that an international peace-keeping operation cannot undertake the detection of clandestine activities without assuming functions that properly belong to the security forces of the country or countries concerned, not least because they require armed personnel to carry them out. Governments have sometimes agreed that an armed United Nations peace-keeping operation should implement such a mandate on their territory. But this is not the case in Central America and ONUCA is not staffed or equipped for the detection of clandestine activities.

28. ONUCA's method of operation, as it has developed during the past year, nevertheless enables it to play an important part in ensuring that the five Governments comply with the security undertakings in the Esquipulas II Agreement. This method of operation is, essentially, to maintain a regular and visible presence in those parts of the region where breaches of the undertakings would seem most likely to occur. Through frequent patrolling of these areas, by vehicle, horse, helicopter and boat as appropriate, ONUCA acquaints itself with the people and the governmental authorities at the local level. It becomes familiar with the normal pattern of activity in the areas concerned and improves its ability to notice departures from the pattern, which could indicate that violations of the security undertakings were taking place. It is in this way that ONUCA is able to perform the preventive or deterrent function referred to in paragraph 8 of my report of 11 October 1989 (S/20895). This was never envisaged as physical prevention or deterrence; the idea was, rather, that ONUCA's presence would make it more difficult for activities contrary to the Esquipulas II Agreement to be carried out.

29. ONUCA's presence also provides a means whereby Governments can take up with each other, through an impartial third party, complaints about violations of the security undertakings. As reported above, this facility was used only once during the current mandate period. This reflects the welcome improvement that has taken place in intergovernmental relations in the region, as a result of which it is now normal for Governments to resolve such issues through direct contact between themselves.

30. In the light of ONUCA's experience so far and of recent developments in the region, I have given careful thought to the future of ONUCA, in consultation with the five Governments and with the Chief Military Observer of ONUCA. I learned in mid-September that the five Governments wanted an extension of ONUCA's mandate for six months. This was subsequently confirmed in a letter dated 29 September 1990 addressed to me by the Foreign Ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

31. In recent consultations in New York, I informed the five Governments that I agreed that it was important to maintain a United Nations military presence in the region in order to support the Central American peace process. I had accordingly been studying what recommendation to make to the Security Council concerning ONUCA's future mandate. On the basis of recommendations received from the Chief Military Observer, I had come to the conclusion that ONUCA should maintain its current method of operation. There should continue to be an Observer Group in each of the five countries, with verification centres to undertake regular patrols in areas where there seemed to be the greatest possibility of violations of the undertakings in the Esquipulas II Agreement. However, following the end of the conflict in Nicaragua and the demobilization of the members of the Nicaraguan Resistance, it would be possible to close some of the verification centres whose tasks were primarily related to the Nicaraguan conflict. This would permit a reduction of approximately 40 per cent in the number of military observers currently assigned to ONUCA, without impairing its ability to carry out the mandate assigned to it. These proposals proved to be acceptable to each of the five countries.

32. It is possible that, as the Central American peace process develops, other tasks may emerge that the Governments concerned might wish ONUCA to undertake. Any such enlargement of ONUCA's mandate would of course require a decision of the Security Council. A possible verification role for ONUCA has been mentioned during current discussions between the Central American Governments that could lead to an eventual agreement on regional arms control and disarmament, but it would be premature for me to make any recommendation on this to the Security Council at the present stage. As regards my current efforts to achieve a negotiated political solution to the conflict in El Salvador, members of the Security Council will recall that, in my statement at the Council's informal consultations on 3 August 1990, I said that I had concluded that verification or observation of the implementation of the various aspects of such a settlement would most appropriately be carried out as an integrated whole rather than as separate enterprises. It would follow that verification of the military aspects would be undertaken by a military component in that integrated whole rather than by ONUCA.

33. I accordingly recommend to the Security Council that the mandate of ONUCA should be extended for a further period of six months, that is until 7 May 1991, and that its tasks and method of operation should continue to be those recommended in my report of 11 October 1989 (S/20895), which was approved by the Council in its resolution 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989.

34. If the Security Council approves the above recommendation, it will be my intention to reduce ONUCA's strength of military observers to 158 by mid-December. The deployment described in paragraph 9 above would be revised as follows: the liaison offices and verification centres in each of the five capitals would be merged to form in each case an Observer Group headquarters, which would have a reserve patrolling capacity; outside the capitals, the number of verification centres would be reduced to eight (including the NVC), with four operational patrol posts attached to them. ONUCA's air wing would also be reduced by six helicopters to a strength of one fixed-wing aircraft and six helicopters. The helicopters would all be obtained by commercial contract, thus permitting repatriation of almost all of the Canadian air unit which has hitherto provided the bulk of ONUCA's helicopter support.

35. As a result of this reduction in the size of ONUCA, it would no longer be appropriate for the command to be exercised by an officer in the rank of Major-General. If, therefore, the Security Council approves the recommendations in the present report, it would be my intention to reduce the level of the Chief Military Observer's post to Brigadier-General. Major-General Agustín Quesada Gómez, who has performed his duties with such distinction both in the initial establishment of ONUCA and in carrying out the operational tasks described in the present report and in my previous reports to the Council, would return to his country's service before the end of 1990. After the usual consultations with the five Central American Governments, I would then seek the consent of the Security Council to the appointment of a new Chief Military Observer in the rank of Brigadier-General.

36. Finally, I wish to pay tribute to the Chief Military Observer of ONUCA, Major-General Agustín Quesada Gómez, and to all the men and women under his command, both military and civilian, for the manner in which they have carried out their duties during the mandate period that is about to end. Their performance was especially impressive during the demobilization of the members of the Nicaraguan Resistance, an operation which required ingenuity and improvisation and very long hours of work, in difficult climatic and geographical conditions. Their contribution to the restoration of peace in Central America has reflected great credit on themselves, on their countries and on the United Nations.

Annex I

Members of the Nicaraguan Resistance demobilized in Honduras

6 July 1990

Location	Armed	Unarmed	Total
Danlí	0	474	474
La Kiatara	217	78	295
Las Vegas	0	17	17
Yamales a/	0	1 574	1 574
Zacatal a/	0	399	399
Total	217	2 542	2 759

a/ Although all the personnel demobilized at Yamales and Zacatal were unarmed, 384 weapons were handed over separately to ONUCA at Yamales and 41 at Zacatal. They are included in the totals in annex III.

Annex II

Members of the Nicaraguan Resistance demobilized in Nicaragua

6 July 1990

Location	Armed	Unarmed	Total
Zone 1	2 108	138	2 246
Zone 2	1 220	413	1 633
Zone 3	2 150	405	2 555
Zone 4	3 067	172	3 239
Zone 5 a/	5 077	1 327	6 404
Zone 6	1 335	105	1 440
Zone 7	147	25	172
Zone 8	977	582	1 559
El Cedro	262	81	343
Estelí/Matagalpa Verification Centre	18	5	23
Total	16 361	3 253	19 614

a/ The figures for zone 5 include those demobilized at San Pedro de Lovago on 27 June 1990.

Annex III

Weapons handed over to ONUCA by members of the Nicaraguan Resistance

6 July 1990

Type of weapon	Honduras	Nicaragua	Total
Small arms (includes AK 47s, other assault rifles, rifles and light machine-guns)	512	14 632	15 144
Heavy machine-guns	2	2	4
Mortars (includes light and medium mortars)	28	109	137
Grenade launchers (includes RPG-7s and LAWs)	83	1 199	1 282
Grenades (all types)	570	763	1 333
Mines (all types)	4	142	146
Missiles	37 (9 "Redeye") (28 "SAM-7s")	82 ("Redeye")	119

MAP NO. 3596 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS
OCTOBER 1990

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21910
29 October 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 28 OCTOBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to inform you of the details of an act of aggression against the Iraqi transport vessel Amuriyah.

(1) At 3 a.m., Sunday, 28 October 1990, while sailing in the Gulf of Oman, the transport vessel Amuriyah was intercepted by five American and British warships, which surrounded the vessel and requested it to stop for inspection. The captain of the vessel refused to comply with the request, whereupon the hostile force fired five 5-millimetre cannon shots in the direction of the vessel.

(2) At 8.20 a.m. of the same day, four American helicopters landed on the deck of the vessel and unloaded a hostile force of 20 armed soldiers under air cover from an F-14 fighter plane. The hostile force took the crew of the vessel by force, leaving on board the vessel's captain and radio officer, who had locked himself in.

(3) At 8.40 a.m. of the same day, the door was broken down and the radio officer was arrested, the captain of the vessel was confined and the vessel was piloted by the hostile force in the direction of the ports of Oman. Contact with the vessel was lost at 8.45 a.m. of the same day.

(4) The crew of the vessel, which had resumed sailing, were beaten violently by the forces which had stormed the vessel; several members of the crew were wounded and the assailants broke the doors and windows of the vessel.

The Iraqi Government condemns and vigorously protests against the acts of aggression and piracy carried out against Iraqi vessels by the foreign forces in the Arabian Gulf, and urges the international community to demand a halt to these barbarous acts and to take the steps necessary to ensure that they are halted.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

90-28058 1873i (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21911
27 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Canada, Finland, France, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zaire:
draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), 667 (1990) and 670 (1990),

Stressing the urgent need for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Kuwait, for the restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and of the authority of its legitimate government,

Condemning the actions by the Iraqi authorities and occupying forces to take third-State nationals hostage and to mistreat and oppress Kuwaiti and third-State nationals, and the other actions reported to the Security Council, such as the destruction of Kuwaiti demographic records, the forced departure of Kuwaitis, the relocation of population in Kuwait and the unlawful destruction and seizure of public and private property in Kuwait, including hospital supplies and equipment, in violation of the decisions of the Council, the Charter of the United Nations, the Fourth Geneva Convention, the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations and international law,

Expressing grave alarm over the situation of nationals of third States in Kuwait and Iraq, including the personnel of the diplomatic and consular missions of such States,

Reaffirming that the Fourth Geneva Convention applies to Kuwait and that as a High Contracting Party to the Convention Iraq is bound to comply fully with all its terms and in particular is liable under the Convention in respect of the grave breaches committed by it, as are individuals who commit or order the commission of grave breaches,

Recalling the efforts of the Secretary-General concerning the safety and well-being of third-State nationals in Iraq and Kuwait,

Deeply concerned at the economic cost and at the loss and suffering caused to individuals in Kuwait and Iraq as a result of the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

* * *

Reaffirming the goal of the international community of maintaining international peace and security by seeking to resolve international disputes and conflicts through peaceful means,

Recalling the important role that the United Nations and its Secretary-General have played in the peaceful solution of disputes and conflicts in conformity with the provisions of the Charter,

Alarmed by the dangers of the present crisis caused by the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait, which directly threaten international peace and security, and seeking to avoid any further worsening of the situation,

Calling upon Iraq to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular its resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990),

Reaffirming its determination to ensure compliance by Iraq with the Security Council resolutions by maximum use of political and diplomatic means,

A

1. Demands that the Iraqi authorities and occupying forces immediately cease and desist from taking third-State nationals hostage, mistreating and oppressing Kuwaiti and third-State nationals and any other actions, such as those reported to the Security Council and described above, that violate the decisions of this Council, the Charter of the United Nations, the Fourth Geneva Convention, the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations and international law;

2. Invites States to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them on the grave breaches by Iraq as per paragraph 1 above and to make this information available to the Security Council;

3. Reaffirms its demand that Iraq immediately fulfil its obligations to third-State nationals in Kuwait and Iraq, including the personnel of diplomatic and consular missions, under the Charter, the Fourth Geneva Convention, the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations, general principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the Council;

4. Also reaffirms its demand that Iraq permit and facilitate the immediate departure from Kuwait and Iraq of those third-State nationals, including diplomatic and consular personnel, who wish to leave;

5. Demands that Iraq ensure the immediate access to food, water and basic services necessary to the protection and well-being of Kuwaiti nationals and of

nationals of third States in Kuwait and Iraq, including the personnel of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait;

6. Reaffirms its demand that Iraq immediately protect the safety and well-being of diplomatic and consular personnel and premises in Kuwait and in Iraq, take no action to hinder these diplomatic and consular missions in the performance of their functions, including access to their nationals and the protection of their person and interests and rescind its orders for the closure of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and the withdrawal of the immunity of their personnel;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in the context of the continued exercise of his good offices concerning the safety and well-being of third-State nationals in Iraq and Kuwait, to seek to achieve the objectives of paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 above and in particular the provision of food, water and basic services to Kuwaiti nationals and to the diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and the evacuation of third-State nationals;

8. Reminds Iraq that under international law it is liable for any loss, damage or injury arising in regard to Kuwait and third States, and their nationals and corporations, as a result of the invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq;

9. Invites States to collect relevant information regarding their claims, and those of their nationals and corporations, for restitution or financial compensation by Iraq with a view to such arrangements as may be established in accordance with international law;

10. Requires that Iraq comply with the provisions of the present resolution and its previous resolutions, failing which the Security Council will need to take further measures under the Charter;

11. Decides to remain actively and permanently seized of the matter until Kuwait has regained its independence and peace has been restored in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

B

12. Reposes its trust in the Secretary-General to make available his good offices and, as he considers appropriate, to pursue them and to undertake diplomatic efforts in order to reach a peaceful solution to the crisis caused by the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait on the basis of Security Council resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990), and calls upon all States, both those in the region and others, to pursue on this basis their efforts to this end, in conformity with the Charter, in order to improve the situation and restore peace, security and stability;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the results of his good offices and diplomatic efforts.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/676
S/21912
29 October 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 28
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND
SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Note verbale dated 26 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit the communiqué issued on 25 October 1990 regarding the visit of a Salvadoran verification mission to Managua, Nicaragua.

In this connection, the Permanent Representative of El Salvador requests that this note and its annex be distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 28, and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Communiqué dated 25 October 1990

The Government of the Republic of El Salvador considers it necessary to inform national and international public opinion of the following:

1. That in the "Procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" (Esquipulas II), the Central American Presidents agreed "to prevent the use of their own territory by persons, organizations or groups seeking to destabilize the Governments of Central American countries and to refuse to provide them with or allow them to receive military and logistical support".

2. That a few days ago, the National Assembly of the Republic of Nicaragua adopted Act No. 112, amending article 546 of the Penal Code of Nicaragua, by adding the following paragraph:

> "6. Anyone who, in the national territory, promotes, assists and organizes foreign irregular forces, forms part of them or uses or permits the use of the national territory to promote, aid or provide military or logistical assistance to such forces or to forces organized in another country, through the trafficking, storage and transport of arms, equipment or military supplies; the recruitment, billeting or training of military personnel; or the installation or operation of radio transmitters or television or radio stations, or who in any other way assists or collaborates with them, shall be punished with from 10 to 3 years' imprisonment and the confiscation of the arms, supplies and other property used to commit the offence."

3. That with the authorization of the Government of Nicaragua, a Salvadoran mission carried out a visit to Managua, Nicaragua, in order to verify information provided by FMLN informers.

4. The Salvadoran mission had the full collaboration of the Nicaraguan authorities and, in the presence of those authorities and of members of ONUCA, it found, in one of the places visited, Venceremos Radio propaganda, a large quantity of documentation and modern reproduction and communication equipment (computer, fax and offset). In another place nearby, it also found a Farabundo Martí Radio sign.

5. The documents, which were seized by the Nicaraguan authorities, confirmed the support which the Sandinista Government of Daniel Ortega provided to FMLN, and which certain individuals, members or sympathizers of that group, are continuing to provide, carrying out activities which have been qualified as offences.

6. The Government of the Republic expresses its appreciation to the Government of Nicaragua for its collaboration, and declares that it will continue in its efforts to attain the peace which the Salvadoran people demand.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/677
S/21913
29 October 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 11 and 28
REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND
SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Note verbale dated 26 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit the communiqué issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador on 24 October 1990, concerning the persistence of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) in continuing its systematic campaign of terrorist violence.

The Permanent Representative of El Salvador requests that this note and its annex be distributed as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 11 and 28, and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Communiqué dated 24 October 1990

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of El Salvador, in view of the persistence of FMLN in continuing its systematic campaign of violence, informs the national and international public opinion of the following:

1. It strongly condemns the FMLN groups for their acts of terrorist violence carried out on 23 October 1990 at 5.15 p.m. against the installations of the Joint General Staff of the Armed Forces. These acts resulted in the death of an 8-year-old girl and a 17-year-old youth and seriously injured two women, when a bombing attack on the armed forces installations missed its target and two bombs were dropped on a house in the vicinity of the military installations and another bomb on an alley in the neighbouring commune known as "La Fortaleza".

2. It considers that such terrorist attacks by FMLN violate the 1949 Geneva Conventions, fail to respect the Agreement on Human Rights signed on 26 July 1990 at San José, Costa Rica, in which it was agreed, under part I entitled "Respect for and guarantee of human rights", not to endanger the life and security of the civilian population and their property.

3. This attack, together with earlier attacks by FMLN on the military airport installations at Ilopango and other similar attacks in various parts of the national territory, are part of a strategy to exert pressure on the Government of the Republic before the next round of talks in Mexico.

4. It regrets that such acts of terrorist violence, instead of contributing to the tranquillity of the civilian population, only cause anxiety, grief and pain, which yet again shows the contempt of FMLN for the human rights of the people of El Salvador and its falsity and hypocrisy in the negotiations for peace, freedom and democracy in El Salvador.

5. It calls upon the leaders of FMLN to renounce this irrational attitude and fulfil the commitments they assumed under the San José Agreement and urges them to cease their attacks of terrorist violence and to pursue the process of negotiations for a just and lasting peace.

6. It appeals to the international community to condemn these attacks of terrorist violence and to remain vigilant with regard to the activities of FMLN.

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/678
S/21914
30 October 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 28 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, in response to the letter addressed to you by the Iraqi régime's Minister for Foreign Affairs (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 27 October 1990 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General

I refer to the letter whose circulation, together with its annexes, as a document of the Security Council was requested by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the iniquitous Iraqi régime (S/21907). I also refer to the allegation in that letter by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Iraqi régime to the effect that a message purportedly addressed to Kuwait's Minister of the Interior by the Director-General of the State Security Department indicates a conspiracy between the Government of Kuwait and the Government of the United States to, as he claims, "destabilize the situation in Iraq".

In this connection, there is probably no need for me to point out the falsehoods and groundless lies contained in that alleged message. Besides linguistic expressions which have never been used in Kuwait and the fact that its style differs from that used between Kuwaiti officials, the alleged message also contains statements which any reasonable person will have no difficulty in identifying as being inconsistent with the values and principles to which Kuwait is faithful and with the orientation it has assiduously followed in its basic conduct of policy.

You will no doubt be aware that the brutal practices of the iniquitous Iraqi régime in my country, Kuwait, bear no relation to humanity. Its looting and plundering of anything which can be removed from Kuwait constitute a true representation of the régime's character and of the danger it poses to mankind as a whole. You are perhaps also aware that this bloody régime has not refrained - and will not do so in the future - from using every lawful and unlawful means to fulfil its objectives, violating thereby all covenants, humanitarian norms and divine ordinances.

Accordingly, in view of all the crimes and acts of brutality which mark the history of this iniquitous régime, it is not surprising that it should carry out any deed which serves its evil and aggressive purposes, such as the fanciful fabrication of events and utterances or the falsification of documents, of which this alleged message will not be the last. We must expect further examples from a régime of this ilk, which stands alone against all human society. How is it possible to believe these untruths, emanating as they do from a régime which has not even permitted humanitarian associations to enter Kuwait in order to ascertain the living conditions of Kuwaiti citizens and residents in Kuwait and to alleviate the sufferings they are undergoing as a result of the acts of murder, eviction and starvation carried out by this régime's wicked and brutal forces, the like of which has never before been seen by human society? This anarchic régime has also perpetrated acts which arouse the aversion of all mankind, such as its destruction of the Kuwaiti heritage and spoiling of documents and historical manuscripts, in an attempt to obliterate the Kuwaiti identity, not to speak of its brutal practices against diplomats accredited to Kuwait, and against other innocent foreigners who

were working in Kuwaiti government institutions and public and private companies and have been detained as human shields, in an expression of disdain for all international covenants and norms and for the most fundamental human values.

For all the above reasons, I have decided to write to you in order to refute the contents of the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Iraqi aggressor régime, in the hope that my letter will be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber AL-SABAH

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/679
S/21915
30 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 43
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 26 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the joint declaration issued on 1 October 1990 on the occasion of the visit of Prime Minister Yildirim Akbulut to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I would be grateful if my letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Joint declaration issued on 1 October 1990

The Government of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and the Government of the Republic of Turkey,

Stressing the full political and legal equality of the Turkish Cypriot people in determining the future of Cyprus, as confirmed and enshrined in international treaties, as well as its distinct national, religious and cultural identity in the island,

Taking into account the desire and determination of the Turkish Cypriot people to live in peace and freedom in Northern Cyprus,

Believing in the necessity for the two peoples of the island to live in mutual respect and coexist in peace and security, free from the threat of use of force,

Recalling the comprehensive good will proposals of the Turkish Cypriot people, including its call for a non-aggression agreement between the two sides in the island,

Taking into consideration the ongoing rearmament campaign in South Cyprus and the hostile attitude adopted in all areas by the Greek Cypriot side against the Turkish Cypriot people,

and

Reiterating the continued validity of the system of guarantees as established by the 1960 treaties,

Have decided as follows:

The Turkish Cypriot people who possess the status of equal partnership, will continue to enjoy the full and effective guarantee of the Republic of Turkey, under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee.

The two Governments will act in full solidarity to counter any use or threat of use of force against the security and the interests of the Turkish Cypriot people.

The parties will deter and repel any act of aggression or violence against the Turkish Cypriot people. For this purpose, they will take all the required political and other measures.

In this context, they will continue to co-operate, as before, with the United Nations Secretary-General and UNFICYP.

The parties will collaborate in order to monitor the arms build-up in South Cyprus which poses a grave threat to peace and stability in the island.

They will continue to draw the attention of the United Nations Secretary-General to the serious implications of this campaign as well as to terrorism-related activities in South Cyprus.

The parties will actively work to overcome and remove the obstacles placed by the Greek Cypriot side to undermine the economic and social development of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, and especially, the relations of the Turkish Cypriot people with other countries in the fields of transportation, trade, communication, tourism, cultural and sports activities. They will wage a determined struggle against the cruel restrictions imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people and the activities which violate their human rights.

The two Governments, in order to achieve these objectives and to safeguard and promote the rights and interests of the Turkish Cypriot people, confirm their mutual desire to further develop and intensify their political and economic co-operation. In this conte[illegible]. they call on third countries to make increased use of air and seaports in Northern Cyprus, to provide direct international postal services to and from Northern Cyprus, to support the participation of Turkish Cypriots in international sports, cultural and other activities, to eliminate restrictions on tourism and to enable direct flow of international aid to the Turkish Cypriot people.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/694
S/21916
30 October 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 30 October 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Final Communiqué, in Arabic, dated 29 October 1990, issued by the thirteenth extraordinary session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council, held at Riyadh, from 28 to 29 October 1990, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Izzat Bin Sabeel AL-ZADGALY
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

ANNEX

Final Communiqué of the thirteenth extraordinary session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council

Riyadh

10-11 Rabi' II A.H. 1411

28-29 October A.D. 1990

The thirteenth extraordinary session of the Ministerial Council was convened at Riyadh from 10 to 11 Rabi' II A.H. 1411, corresponding to 28 to 29 October A.D. 1990, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman and Chairman of the current session of the Ministerial Council, with all its members in attendance:

His Excellency Rashid Bin Abdullah al-Nuaimi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates;

His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Bahrain;

His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

His Excellency Mubarak Bin Ali al-Khatir, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar;

His Excellency Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait.

The Council continued its discussion of the grave situation in the region arising out of the Iraqi invasion of the State of Kuwait, of the results of contacts which had been had by the member countries and of developments in the international position. The Council expressed its appreciation for the firm stance adopted by the international community, which was apparent in the collective Arab, Islamic and international rejection of the Iraqi invasion and its flagrant violation of the charters of the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations, and the principles of international law, as an affront to the international order, an act of aggression against the bonds of brotherhood which link the sons and daughters of the Arab and Islamic countries, a mockery of the principles of good-neighbourliness and an offence against the teachings of the True Islamic Religion. The Council commends the defiant stance against and decisive rejection of the Iraqi aggression; this rejection has been apparent in the Security Council resolutions, which have imposed a political blockade and economic embargo on Iraq, and in the world-wide response and adherence to those resolutions, reflecting the determination of the international community

to bring about a full and unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from the State of Kuwait, the restoration of legality to Kuwait under the leadership of His Highness Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, Amir of Kuwait, without concessions or acceptance of any arrangements outside the scope of the Security Council resolutions which might benefit the aggressor. The Council commends the spirit of complete national unity shown by the Kuwaiti people, both at home and abroad, to which concrete expression was given during the Kuwaiti People's Conference held at Jeddah, as well as the continuing steadfast opposition of the people of Kuwait to the aggression, their determination to vanquish the aggressor, their devotion to legality, their refusal to surrender their territories and their appeal to the world to stand by them.

The Council respectfully salutes the steadfast people of Kuwait who, in confronting the Iraqi occupation, defy all manner of terrorism, subjugation, random executions, infringements of their dignity, violations of their sacred customs and places, and plundering of their property. The Council declares emphatically that its member States, Governments and peoples stand with the people of Kuwait, whose will has not been sapped by the savage invasion or tyrannical occupation. The Council condemns the Iraqi régime for its defiance of international will and its refusal to comply with the Security Council resolutions; it condemns its conduct, which has brought the whole region to the brink of a devastating war, heedless of the consequences of that devastation for the fraternal Iraqi people and the Arab peoples and without a thought for the destruction which might be inflicted on the region and the dire consequences for world order.

The Council repudiates the conduct of the Iraqi régime towards the citizens of other States which that régime has taken hostage, regardless of international agreements, dragging those innocent people into the midst of its own schemes and ambitions.